



GOLD MINERALISATION CONFIRMED AT PACMAN

MINYARI DOME PROJECT

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the assay results from diamond core drilling completed at two Pacman targets, situated within its 100%-owned Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia (**Minyari Dome**) (Figure 1).

Highlights

- Two diamond core holes, totalling 1,664m, were completed at two Pacman geophysical targets as part of the CY2024 Phase 1 drilling programme.
 - Results confirm encouraging gold-copper mineralisation and associated strong pathfinder anomalism at the PM1 Havieron analogue magnetic high target.
 - Additional geophysical modelling is required to fully explain the Pacman anomalies.
 - The delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at GEO-01 and an update to the Minyari Dome MRE are on track for the first half of September 2024.
 - An update to the August 2022 Minyari Dome Scoping Study is expected in the second half of September 2024.
 - The Phase 2 exploration drilling programme at Minyari Dome is set to commence in Q4 CY2024.
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Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason, commented:

"We are encouraged by the gold and copper mineralisation, as well as the strong mineral system pathfinder elements identified at Pacman's PM1 target. While additional evaluation will be required to fully explain the anomalism, our activities for the second half of this calendar year are firmly focused on expanding and advancing the exciting Minyari Dome gold-copper development opportunity. Minyari Dome is a highly strategic Project, particularly given the recent corporate activity, its proximity to Newmont's Telfer gold-copper mine and processing facility, and the large-scale regional consolidation opportunities available in the Paterson Province."

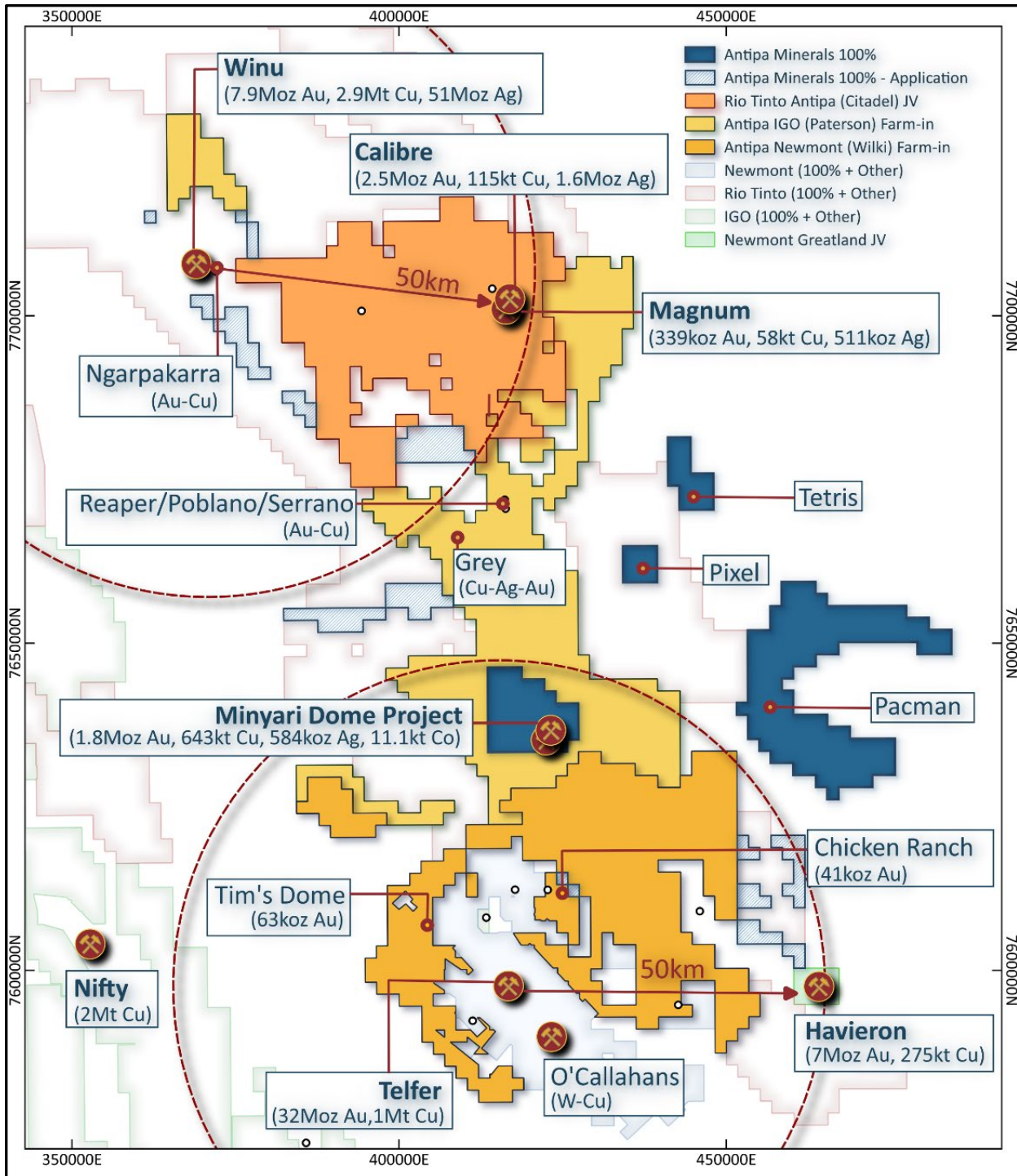


Figure 1: Plan showing location of Antipa’s 100% owned Minyari Dome Project including the Pacman target locations, the Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum resources, the Antipa-Newmont Wilki Farm-in, the Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newmont Corporation’s Telfer Mine and O’Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto’s Winu deposit, Newmont-Greatland Gold’s Havieron deposit and Cyprium’s Nifty Mine.

NB: Rio and IGO tenement areas include related third-party Farm-ins/Joint Ventures.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km Grid.

Background

The Pacman geophysical targets are located about 30km east of the Minyari deposit, along trend from the 7Moz gold and 275kt copper Havieron deposit (Figure 1):

- **PM1** is a 1,000m bulls-eye magnetic high, superimposed on a fold nose of the Pacman linear magnetic marker lithology, bearing a similarity in style, geometry and scale to the Havieron deposit (Figures 2, 3 and 4).
- **PM2** is a bulls-eye 600m gravity high with a partially coincident magnetic high, targeted as a copper dominant mineral system (Figures 2, 3 and 5).
- **PM3** is an ovoid discrete 1,200m by 900m gravity high anomaly with semi-coincident 1,200m magnetic high anomaly on larger curvilinear feature. As with PM1, the PM3 geophysical anomalism bears some resemblance to Havieron (Figures 2 and 3).

All three Pacman targets are hosted by interpreted Havieron equivalent stratigraphy concealed beneath approximately 450m of cover. Detailed aeromagnetic and ground gravity geophysical surveys were completed over the Pacman area to enhance geological and structural interpretation enabling refinement of the target areas prior to drilling. Pacman targets PM1 and PM2 were drill tested with two (effective) diamond core drill holes (one at each target) for a total of 1,664m as part of the CY2024 Phase 1 programme. The two completed diamond drill holes and one planned diamond drill hole (PM3) at Pacman are supported by two Western Australian Government EIS co-funding drilling grants totalling A\$440,000.

Key drilling outcomes

Assay results returned for two diamond drill holes, one each into the PM1 and PM2 targets (Table 2), confirm encouraging gold-copper mineralisation and associated strong pathfinder anomalism (Table 1). Notable results returned from hole 24PMD0001 (814.0m) at the PM1 Havieron analogue magnetic high target included:

- 0.35m at 1.85 g/t gold from 532.2m down hole;
- 0.30m at 0.12 g/t gold, 0.22% copper and 1.3 g/t silver from 550.3m down hole; and
- 1.00m at 0.10% copper and 1.6 g/t silver from 810.0m down hole.

In addition, strong mineral system pathfinder anomalism was identified at PM1, with peak concentrations including 167ppm bismuth, 910ppm tungsten, 674ppm zinc, 419ppm lead, 60ppm tellurium and 37ppm molybdenum.

Any future drilling at the PM1 or PM2 targets is contingent on outcomes from additional geophysical modelling and the completion of an integrated interpretation. Planned drilling at the PM3 target is expected to form part of the Phase 2 exploration drilling programme, which is currently scheduled for Q4 CY2024.

Additional Pacman technical and geological detail

PM1 Target:

Diamond core hole 24PMD0001 (814m) intersected the Proterozoic basement beneath 472m of Phanerozoic cover (488m down hole). The Proterozoic basement was dominated by metasedimentary lithologies (meta-psammite, meta-pelite, and minor meta-carbonates) hosting variable zones of base and precious mineral system related signatures, including:

- Quartz ± calcite ± mafic minerals (i.e. clinopyroxene and/or amphibole and/or biotite and/or chlorite) veining, and variable brecciation (5cm to 50cm thick) (Figure 6a-c);

- Hydrothermal alteration dominated by albite (sometimes red-rock haematite stained) ± biotite ± chlorite (10cm to 10m thick);
- Associated variable disseminated, blebby, veinlet and minor breccia, pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite.

Encouraging peak grades for gold 1.85 g/t, copper 2,210ppm and silver 1.6 g/t, were returned, with associated strong mineral system pathfinder anomalism (see above). A strongly magnetic (ex)cordierite-magnetite bearing meta-sediment was intersected above and below an extensive zone of variable alteration and weak mineralisation; it is uncertain if this formational unit explains the PM1 bullseye magnetic high or if it is the folded linear magnetic marker horizon which traverses the entire Pacman area (Figures 2 and 3). Drill hole 24PMD0001 traversed approximately 80 horizontal metres of the basement, representing just 8% of the 1,000m PM1 bullseye magnetic anomaly horizontal footprint (Figure 4). Geophysical 3D magnetic inversion modelling will be completed to determine if the observed quantities and distribution of magnetite can explain the PM1 bulls-eye magnetic high anomaly.

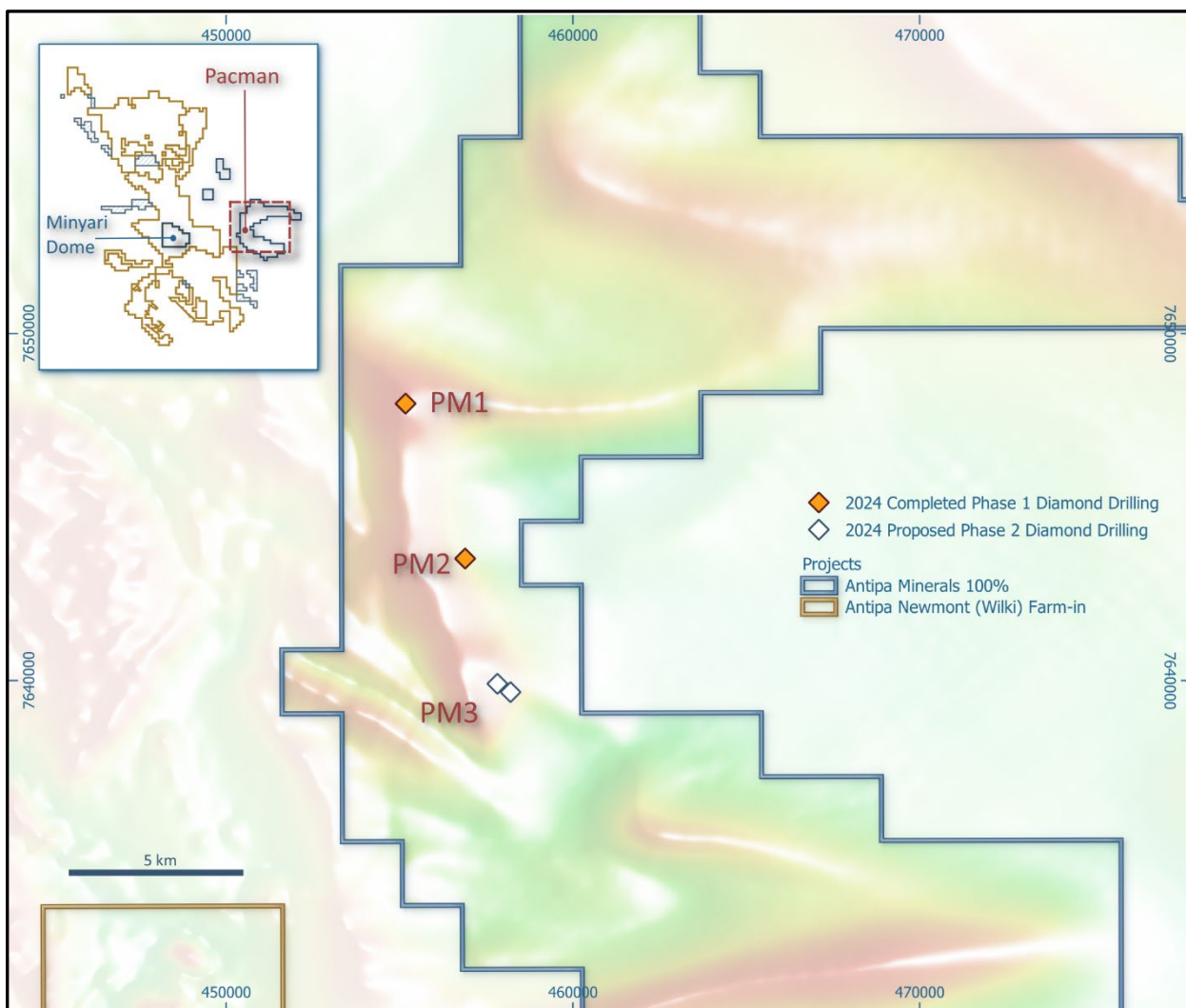


Figure 2: Plan showing 100% owned Minyari Dome Project Pacman area tenements with aeromagnetics, showing the location of the PM1, PM2 and PM3 geophysical targets and the completed and planned diamond core drill holes. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 5km grid.

PM2 Target:

Diamond core hole 24PMD0002 (850m) intersected the Proterozoic basement beneath 440m of Phanerozoic cover (469m down hole). The Proterozoic basement intersected was similar to PM1 and hosted extensive zones of hydrothermal alteration (including red-rock alteration) ± minor brecciation; however, only minor zones of copper anomalism (peak 705ppm), without associated pathfinder anomalism, was present. A narrow quartz vein at 623m hosted by a sheared and calc-silicate altered metasediment contained coarse clots of the copper minerals bornite and chalcopyrite (Figures 7a-b). The linear magnetic marker horizon which traverses the Pacman area, is west of the drill hole and therefore was not intersected. Drill hole 24PMD0002 traversed approximately 120 horizontal metres of the basement, representing 20% of the 600 metre PM2 bulls-eye gravity anomaly footprint (Figure 5). The source of PM2's bulls-eye gravity high anomaly was not identified, with density measurements from the diamond core consistent with meta-sedimentary lithologies in the region. Future geophysical 3D gravity inversion modelling may be completed.

Minyari Dome Project advancement plan and forward activity schedule

Project advancement plan

- Deliver a GEO-1 maiden MRE in the first half of September 2024.
- Update the Minyari Dome MRE in the first half of September 2024.
- Update the August 2022 Minyari Dome Scoping Study, currently scheduled for the second half of September 2024.

CY2024 Phase 2 Exploration Programme outline

- Currently under development and expected to include reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond core drilling, primarily focused on resource expansion including at the GEO-01 discovery.
- Targeting further increases to the existing Minyari Dome Mineral Resource, which currently stands at 1.8 million ounces of gold, 64,300 tonnes of copper, 584,000 ounces of silver and 11,100 tonnes of cobalt at 1.6 g/t gold and 0.19% copper¹.
- Expansion of this resource is expected to deliver strong value enhancement to the existing development opportunity at the Minyari Dome Project².
- Drilling is set to commence Q4 CY2024.

Release authorised by

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¹ Minyari Dome Project Mineral Resource information refer to Competent Person's statement and table to the rear of this Release.

² Minyari Dome Project Scoping Study ASX report "Strong Minyari Dome Scoping Study Outcomes" 31 August 2022.

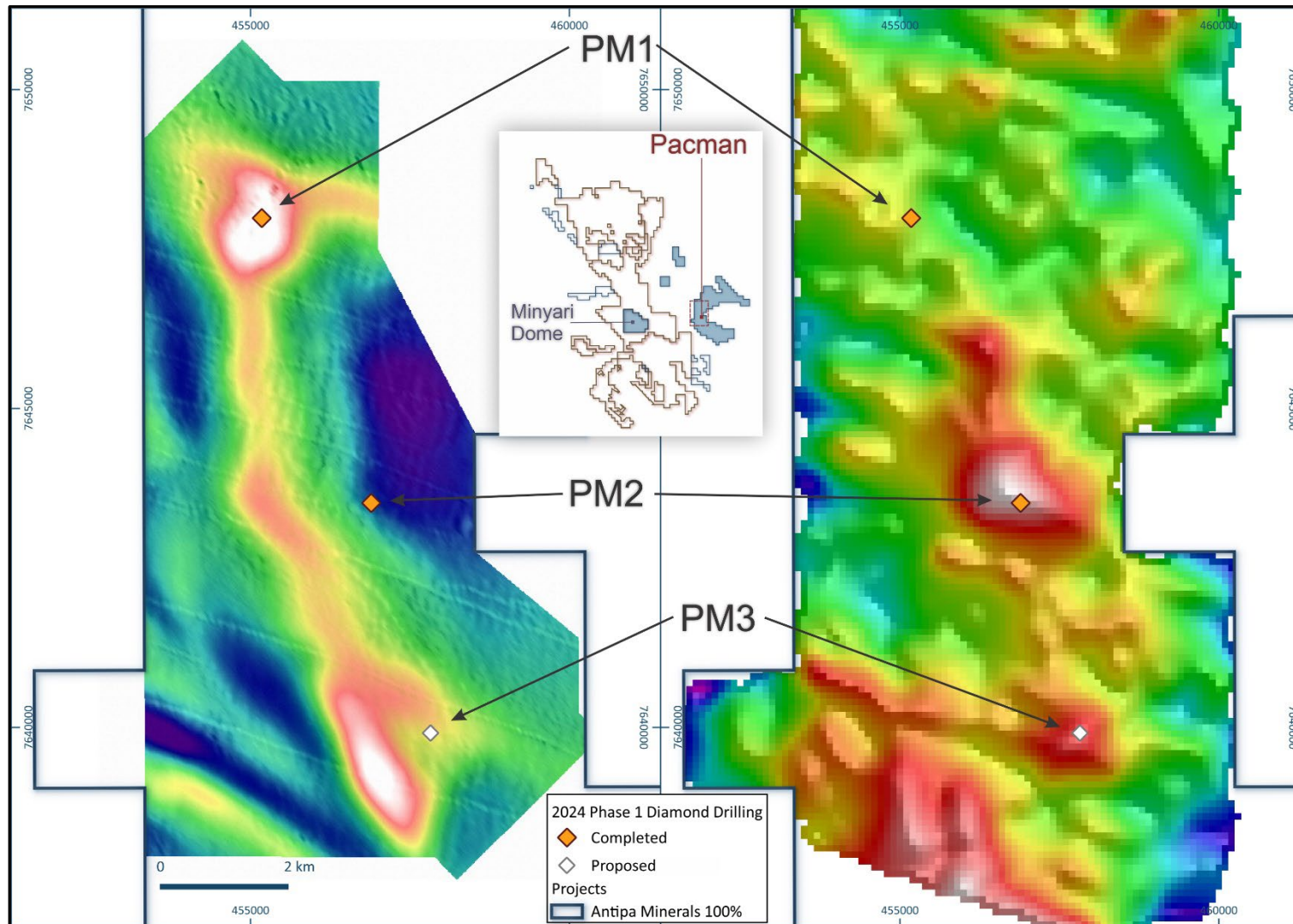


Figure 3: Pacman area magnetic (left) and gravity inversion (right) images showing the PM1, PM2 and PM3 targets plus completed and planned EIS co-funded diamond core drill holes (Refer also to Figure 2). NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1 km grid

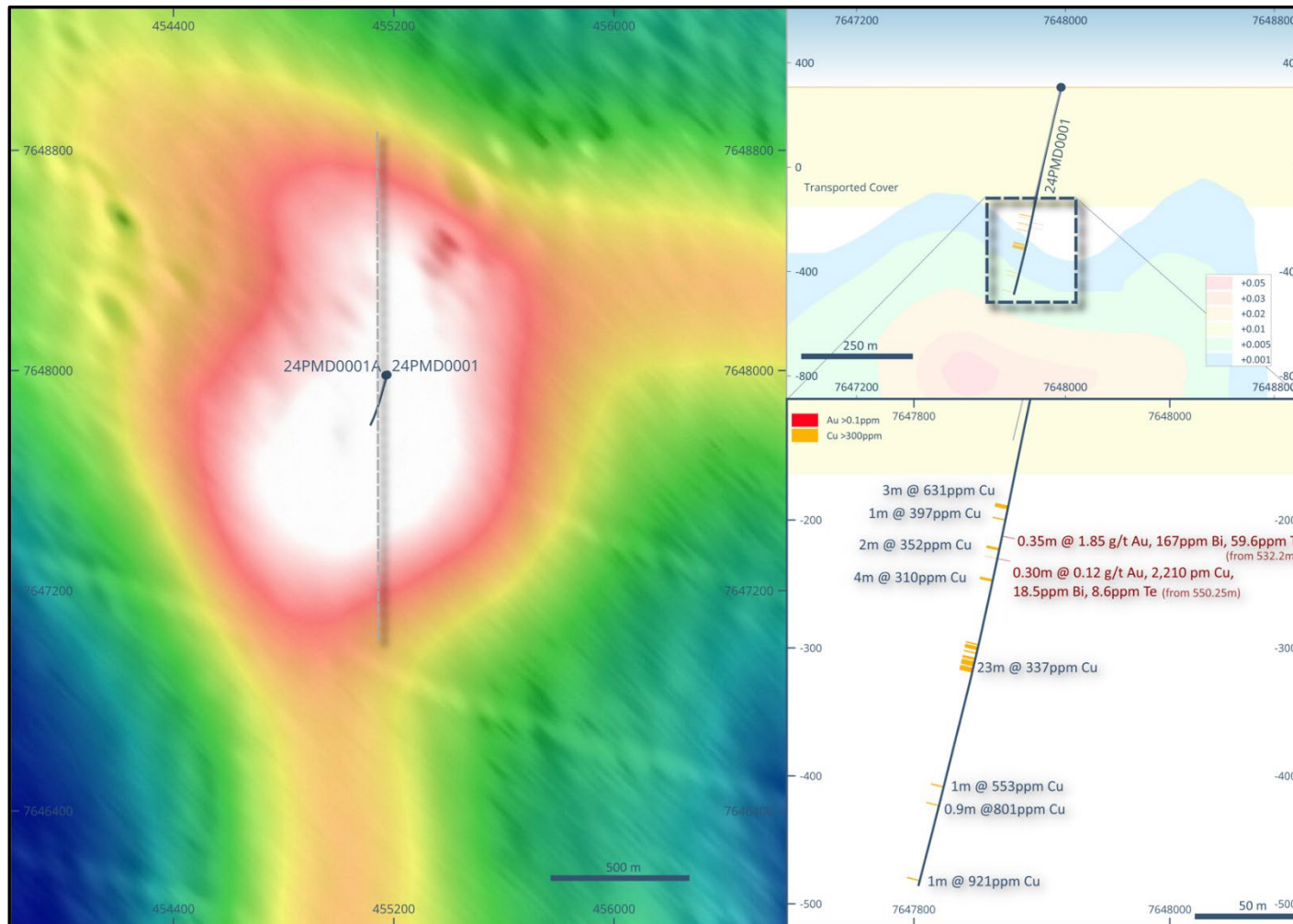


Figure 4: Pacman PM1 target area magnetic plan showing 1,000m bulls-eye magnetic high anomaly superimposed on a fold nose of the Pacman linear magnetic marker lithology and cross sections showing the magnetic inversion and 24PMD0001 diamond core drill hole (cover depth 472m). Note the similarity in style, geometry and scale to the Havieron deposit (Refer also to Figures 2 and 3). NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates; the three components of the diagram each with grid annotation and scale bars.

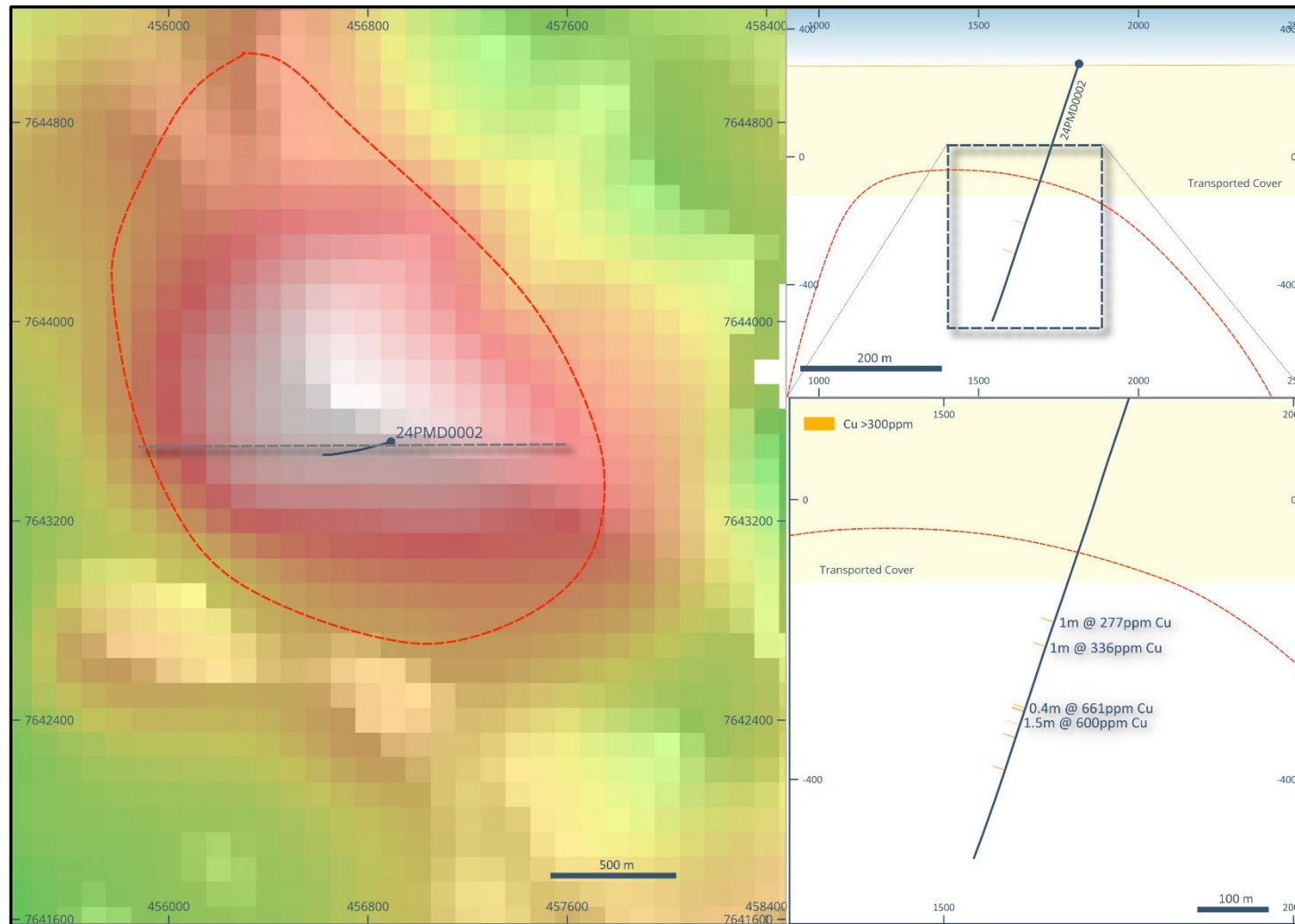
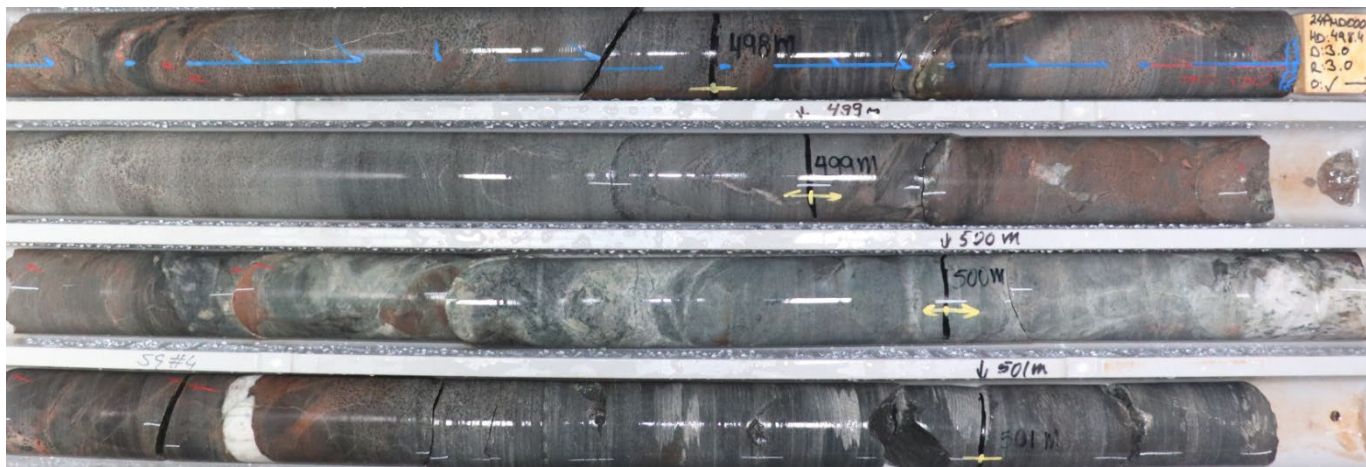
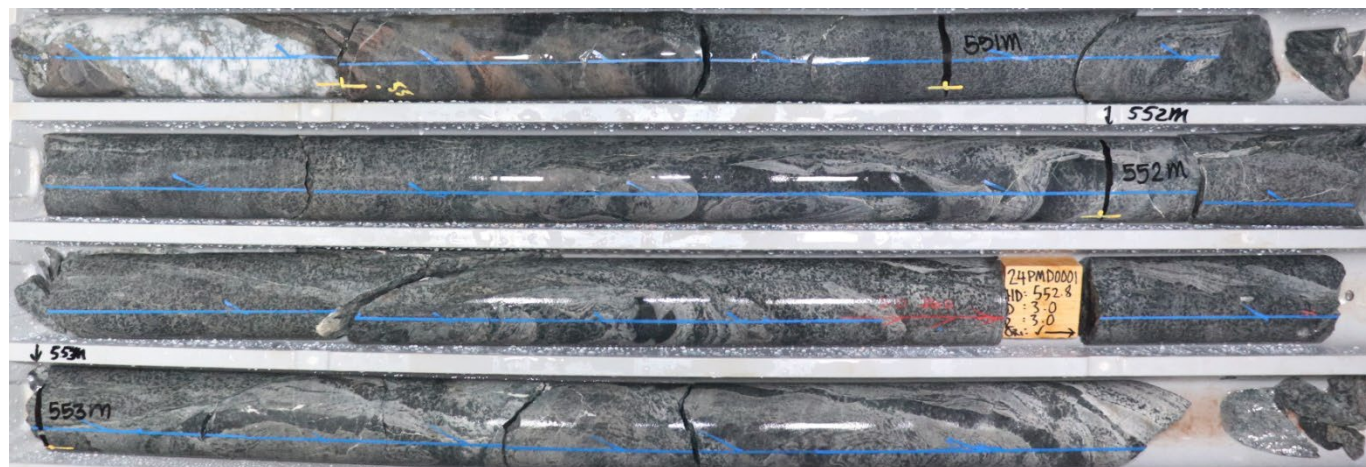


Figure 5: Pacman PM2 target area gravity plan showing 600m bulls-eye gravity high anomaly super and cross sections showing the gravity inversion and 24PMD0002 diamond core drill hole (cover depth 440m) (Refer also to Figures 2 and 3). NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates; the three components of the diagram each with grid annotation and scale bars.



a



b



c

Figure 6a-c: PM1 drill hole 24PMD0001 diamond core photos (NB: Core diameter HQ 64mm and hole depths on trays and/or core blocks and/or core):

a = 497.40 to 501.20m Hydrothermally altered (albite ± red-rock) and veined (quartz ± mafic minerals) meta-psammite, with remnant patches of (ex)cordierite porphyroblasts.

b = 550.25 to 550.80m Hydrothermally altered (albite ± red-rock) and veined (quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite) meta-psammite, then from 550.80 to 553.80m interbedded meta-pelite, displaying strong (ex)cordierite porphyroblasts (magnetic formational lithology), and folded ± brecciated calcareous “marbly” metasediment.

c = 550.25 to 550.55m “Banded” quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein grading 0.12 g/t gold, 2,200ppm (0.22%) copper, 1.25 g/t silver and 19ppm bismuth.



a

b

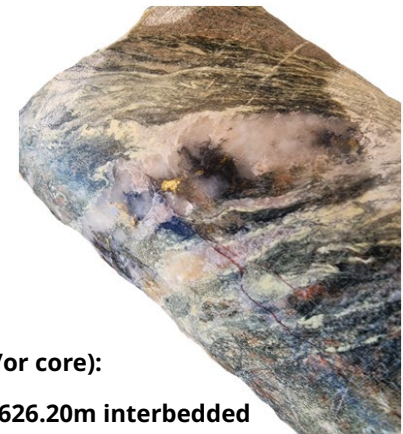


Figure 7a-b: PM2 drill hole 24PMD0002 diamond core photos (NB: Core diameter HQ 64mm and hole depths on trays and/or core blocks and/or core):

a = 623.00 to 624.00m Hydrothermally altered (albite ± red-rock) and veined (quartz–bornite-chalcopyrite) meta-psammite, then from 624.00 to 626.20m interbedded unaltered (black) meta-pelite, then from 626.20 to 627.60m folded ± brecciated altered calcareous metasediment.

b = 623.40 to 623.50m Narrow quartz vein, hosted by sheared and calc-silicate altered metasediment, containing coarse clots of the copper minerals bornite (“purple”) and chalcopyrite (“yellow”) – The 42cm sample (623.38 to 623.80m) including this several centimetre vein graded 661ppm (0.06%) copper and 0.63 g/t silver.

**Table 1: Minyari Dome Project – CY2024 Exploration Programme - Pacman Targets
Diamond Drill Hole (DD) Drill Results**

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (g/t)
24PMD0001	PM-1	508.00	511.00	3.00	0.01	631	0.29
24PMD0001	PM-1	519.00	520.00	1.00	0.02	397	0.73
24PMD0001	PM-1	532.20	532.55	0.35	1.85	32	0.55
24PMD0001	PM-1	542.00	544.00	2.00	0.01	352	0.38
24PMD0001	PM-1	550.30	550.60	0.30	0.12	2,210	1.25
24PMD0001	PM-1	566.00	570.00	4.00	0.01	310	0.88
	incl	567.00	569.00	2.00	0.01	371	1.14
24PMD0001	PM-1	586.00	587.00	1.00	0.01	105	0.95
24PMD0001	PM-1	619.00	642.00	23.00	0.01	337	0.16
24PMD0001	PM-1	734.00	735.00	1.00	0.01	553	0.16
24PMD0001	PM-1	749.13	750.00	0.87	0.01	801	0.54
24PMD0001	PM-1	756.20	757.20	1.00	0.01	59	0.68
24PMD0001	PM-1	810.00	811.00	1.00	0.01	921	1.60
24PMD0002	PM-2	493.00	494.00	1.00	0.02	277	0.52
24PMD0002	PM-2	530.00	531.00	1.00	0.01	336	0.22
24PMD0002	PM-2	623.38	623.80	0.42	0.01	661	0.63
24PMD0002	PM-2	627.50	629.00	1.50	0.01	600	0.43
24PMD0002	PM-2	668.00	668.54	0.54	0.08	29	0.10

Notes: Table intersections are length-weighted assay intervals reported using the following criteria:

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- ≥ 0.10 ppm (g/t) gold; and/or
- ≥ 300 ppm (0.03%) copper
- ≥ 0.50 ppm (g/t) silver
- No top-cutting has been applied to these individual assay intervals
- Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2

**Table 2: Minyari Dome Project – CY2024 Exploration Programme - Pacman Targets
Diamond Drill Hole (DD) Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)**

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Unconformity Downhole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
24PMD0001	PM-1	DD	7,647,985	455,177	306	814.0	487.7	195.5	-76	Received
24PMD0001A*	PM-1	DD	7,647,983	455,171	306	456.2	N/A	195.5	-76	Not assayed
24PMD0002	PM-2	DD	7,643,519	456,893	291	849.7	469.1	254.9	-70	Received

Notes: Drill Hole Collar Table above - Refer to JORC Table 1 Section 1 for full drill hole information; including drill technique, sampling, and analytical technique/s.

*24PMD0001A abandoned at 456.2m in the Phanerozoic cover failing to reach the Proterozoic Basement; as a consequence, this DD hole was not assayed.

About Antipa Minerals: Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is a leading mineral exploration company with a strong track record of success in discovering world-class gold-copper deposits in the highly prospective Paterson Province of Western Australia. The Company's exploration and advancement programmes remain focused on identifying and unlocking the full potential of the region, which offers significant opportunities for profitable mining operations.

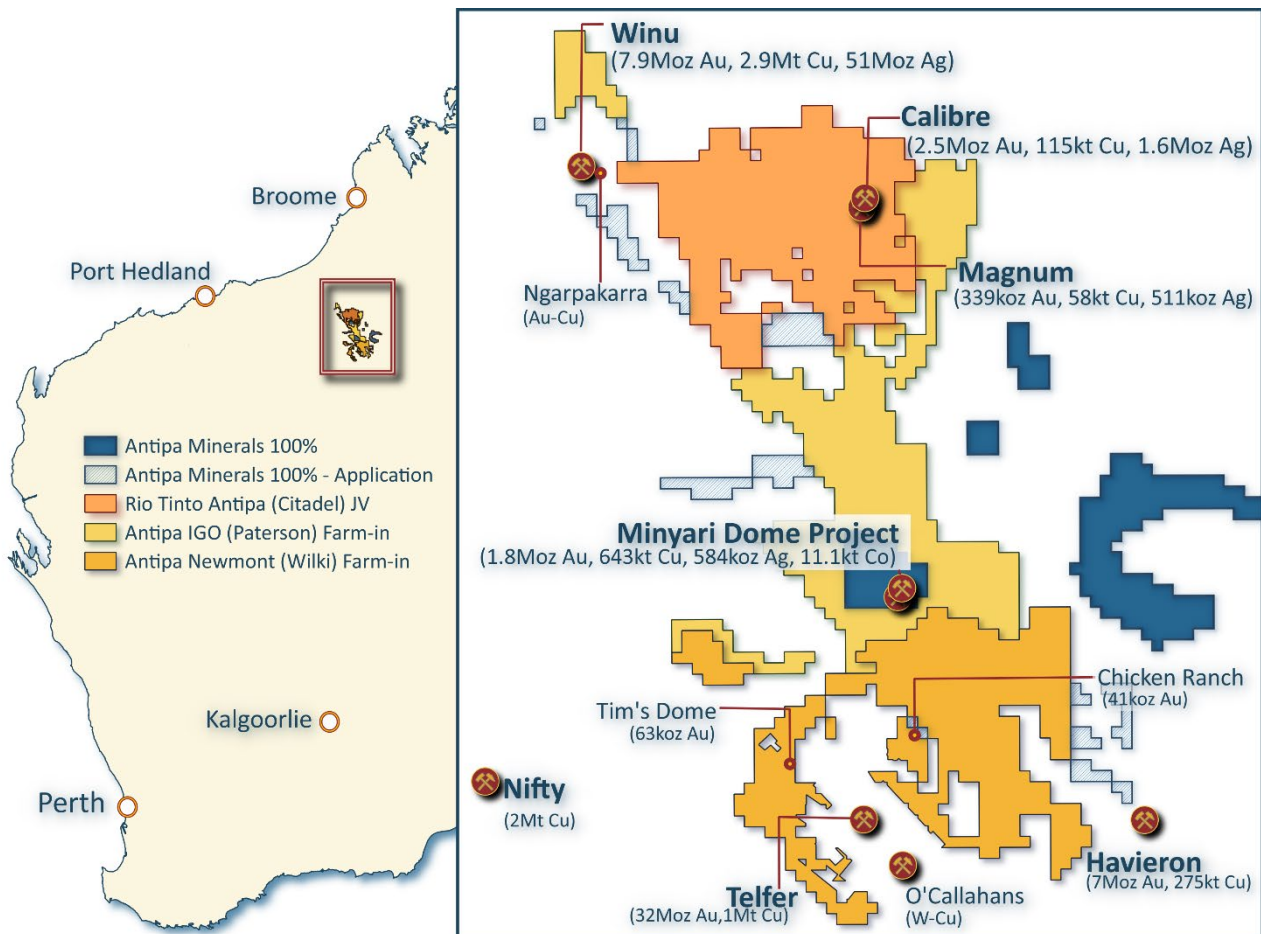
The Company's tenement granted holding covers over 5,100km² in a region that is home to Newmont's world-class Telfer mine and some of the world's more recent large gold-copper discoveries including Rio Tinto's Winu and Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron.

Exploration success has led to the discovery of several major mineral deposits on Antipa's ground, including the wholly owned, flagship 900km² Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project. Minyari Dome currently hosts a 1.8 Moz gold resource (at 1.6 g/t) which was the subject of a Scoping Study (August 2022) indicating the potential for a sizeable initial development with further substantial upside.

Antipa is pursuing an aggressive drilling programme this year, targeting substantial and rapid growth to the existing gold-copper resources at Minyari Dome, delivering strong further value enhancement to the existing development opportunity, and making new significant gold-copper discoveries.

The 900km² Minyari Dome Project is complemented by three large-scale growth projects covering a total of 4,200km² which have attracted major listed miners to agree multi-million-dollar farm-in and joint venture (**JV**) arrangements:

- Citadel Project (32% Antipa): Rio Tinto JV over 1,200km²
- Wilki Project (100% Antipa): Newmont farming-in 1,470km²
- Paterson Project (100% Antipa): IGO farming-in 1,550km²



Forward-Looking Statements: This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Antipa Mineral Ltd's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Antipa Minerals Ltd believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Table: Minyari Dome Project (Antipa 100%) May 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate

Minyari Dome Project (Antipa 100%)											
Deposit	Cut-off	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Cu grade (%)	Ag grade (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)
Minyari	0.5 Aueq	Indicated	15.00	1.17	0.19	0.54	0.04	567,000	27,800	259,600	5,930
Minyari	0.5 Aueq	Inferred	2.70	1.12	0.12	0.31	0.02	96,000	3,300	26,300	640
Minyari	1.5 Aueq	Indicated	4.40	2.30	0.26	0.83	0.03	328,000	11,400	118,400	1,450
Minyari	1.5 Aueq	Inferred	6.20	2.61	0.22	0.66	0.03	523,000	13,800	132,700	1,590
Total Minyari			28.30	1.66	0.20	0.59	0.03	1,514,000	56,300	537,000	9,610
WACA	0.5 Aueq	Indicated	1.69	0.97	0.11	0.17	0.02	52,000	1,900	9,400	310
WACA	0.5 Aueq	Inferred	1.54	1.02	0.12	0.18	0.02	51,000	1,800	9,100	300
WACA	1.5 Aueq	Inferred	1.63	1.69	0.11	0.17	0.03	89,000	1,900	9,000	560
Total WACA			4.86	1.23	0.11	0.18	0.02	192,000	5,600	27,500	1,170
Minyari South	0.5 Aueq	Inferred	0.15	4.51	0.56	1.04	0.05	22,000	900	5,100	80
Total Minyari South			0.15	4.51	0.56	1.04	0.05	22,000	900	5,100	80
Sundown	0.5 Aueq	Inferred	0.20	1.38	0.36	0.72	0.03	9,000	700	4,700	60
Total Sundown			0.20	1.38	0.36	0.72	0.03	9,000	700	4,700	60
WACA West	0.5 Aueq	Inferred	0.39	0.73	0.17	0.81	0.03	9,000	700	10,200	120
WACA West	1.5 Aueq	Inferred	0.01	0.86	0.50	0.05	0.01	304	55	17	1
Total WACA West			0.40	0.73	0.18	0.79	0.03	9,304	755	10,217	121
Total Minyari Dome Project			33.92	1.60	0.19	0.54	0.03	1,746,304	64,255	584,517	11,041

Notes – Minyari Dome Project Table above:

1. Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.
2. The resource has been reported at cut-off grades above 0.5 g/t and 1.5 g/t gold equivalent (Aueq); the calculation of the metal equivalent is documented below.
3. The 0.5 g/t and 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grades assume open pit and underground mining, respectively.
4. The Minyari Dome Project and its Mineral Resource are 100% owned by Antipa Minerals.

Table: Citadel Project (Antipa 32% and Rio Tinto 68% Joint Venture) Mineral Resource Estimates

Citadel Project (Antipa 32%)										
Deposit	Cut-off	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Cu grade (%)	Ag grade (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Cu (t)	Ag (Moz)	
Calibre (August 2024)	0.4 Aueq	Inferred	111	0.71	0.10	0.44	2.50	115,000	1.6	
Magnum (February 2015)	0.5 Aueq	Inferred	16	0.70	0.37	1.00	0.34	58,000	0.5	
Total Citadel Project (100% basis)			127	0.71	0.13	0.51	2.84	173,000	2.1	

Notes – Citadel Joint Venture Project Table above:

1. The Calibre and Magnum resources have been reported at cut-off grades above 0.4 g/t and 0.5 g/t gold equivalent (Aueq) respectively; the calculation of the metal equivalents are documented below.
2. Both the 0.4 g/t and 0.5 g/t gold equivalent (Aueq) cut-offs assume large scale open pit mining.
3. Citadel Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with current joint venture interests being approximately Antipa 32% and Rio Tinto 68%.
4. Small discrepancies may occur due to the effects of rounding.

Table: Wilki Project (Antipa 100%) May 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate

Wilki Project (Antipa 100%)					
Deposit	Cut-off	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Au (oz)
Chicken Ranch	0.5 Au	Inferred	0.8	1.6	40,300
Tims Dome	0.5 Au	Inferred	1.8	1.1	63,200
Total Wilki Project			2.4	1.3	103,500

Notes – Wilki Project Table above:

1. *Small discrepancies may occur due to the effects of rounding.*
2. *Wilki Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with current interests being Antipa 100% and farm-in partner Newmont Corporation 0%.*

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results: The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Roger Mason, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mason is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Mason is the Managing Director of Antipa Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Mason has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. Mr Mason, whose details are set out above, was the Competent Person in respect of the Exploration Results in these original market announcements.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari Dome Project Deposits, Calibre Deposit, Magnum Deposit, Chicken Ranch Area Deposits and Tim’s Dome Deposit: The information in this document that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Minyari Dome Project deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled “Minyari Dome Project Gold Resource Increases 250% to 1.8 Moz” created on 2 May 2022 with Competent Persons Ian Glacken, Jane Levett, Susan Havlin and Victoria Lawns, the Tim’s Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled “Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources” created on 13 May 2019 with Competent Person Shaun Searle, the Calibre deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled “Calibre Gold Resource Increases 19% to 2.5 Moz - Citadel JV” created on 26 August 2024 with Competent Person Susan Havlin, and the Magnum deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled “Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates” created on 23 February 2015 with Competent Person Patrick Adams, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The information in this document that relates to the **Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project** is extracted from the report entitled “Strong Minyari Dome Scoping Study Outcomes” reported on 31 August 2022 which was compiled by Competent Person Roger Mason, which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the study in the relevant original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Gold Metal Equivalent Calculations

Gold Metal Equivalent Information – Minyari Dome Project MRE Gold Equivalent reporting cut-off grade:

The 0.5 g/t and 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grades assume open pit and underground mining, respectively.

A gold equivalent grade (**Aueq**) has been calculated from individual gold, copper, silver and cobalt grades. This equivalent grade has been calculated and declared in accordance with Clause 50 of the JORC Code (2012), using the following parameters:

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
 - US\$ 1,944 per oz gold
 - US\$ 4.74 per lb copper
 - US\$ 25.19 per oz silver
 - US\$ 77,380 per tonne cobalt
- An exchange rate (A\$:US\$) of 0.7301 was assumed
- Metallurgical recoveries for by-product metals, based upon Antipa test-work in 2017 and 2018, are as follows:
 - Copper = 85.0%, Silver = 85%, Cobalt = 68%
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate and recoveries, is thus:
 - **Aueq** = (Au g/t) + (Ag g/t * 0.011) + (Cu % * 1.42) + (Co % * 8.42)

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Calibre MRE Gold Equivalent reporting cut-off grade and Gold Equivalent grade:

A gold equivalent grade (**Aueq**) has been calculated from individual gold, copper and silver grades. This equivalent grade has been calculated and declared in accordance with Paragraph 50 of the JORC Code, using the following parameters:

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
 - US\$ 2,030 /oz gold
 - US\$ 4.06 /lb copper
 - US\$ 24.50 /oz silver
- An exchange rate (A\$:US\$) of 0.700 was assumed.
- Metallurgical recoveries, based upon Antipa test-work in 2014, are as follows:
 - Gold = 84.5%, Copper = 90.0%, Silver = 85.4%
- A factor of 105% (as with the previous estimate) has been applied to the recoveries for gold, copper and silver to accommodate further optimisation of metallurgical performance. Antipa believes that this is appropriate, given the preliminary status of the recovery test-work.
- Tungsten has not been estimated and does not contribute to the equivalent formula.
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate, recoveries, and using individual metal grades provided by the Citadel Project Mineral Resource Estimate table, is thus:
 - **Aueq** = Au (g/t) + (1.46*Cu%) + (0.012*Ag g/t)

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Magnum MRE Gold Equivalent reporting cut-off grade:

A gold equivalent grade (**Aueq**) has been calculated from individual gold, copper, silver and tungsten grades. This equivalent grade has been calculated and declared in accordance with Paragraph 50 of the JORC Code, using the following parameters:

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
 - US\$ 1,227 /oz gold
 - US\$ 2.62 /lb copper
 - US\$ 16.97 /oz silver
 - US\$ 28,000 /t WO₃ concentrate
- An exchange rate (A\$:US\$) of 0.778 was assumed.
- Metallurgical recoveries, based upon Antipa test-work in 2014, are as follows:
 - Gold = 84.5%, Copper = 90.0%, Silver = 85.4% and W = 50.0%
- A factor of 105% (as with the previous estimate) has been applied to the recoveries for gold, copper and silver to accommodate further optimisation of metallurgical performance. Antipa believes that this is appropriate, given the preliminary status of the recovery test-work.
- Note that the tungsten recovery of 50% is considered indicative at this preliminary stage based on the initial metallurgical findings.
- Conversion of W% to WO₃% grade requires division of W% by 0.804.
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate, and recoveries, is thus:
 - **Aueq** = (Au (g/t) x 0.845) + ((%Cu x (74.32/50.69) x 0.90)) + ((Ag (g/t) x (0.70/50.69) x 0.854)) + ((%W/0.804 x (359.80/50.69) x 0.50))

It is the Company's opinion that all the metals included in the metal equivalents calculations above have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD – 2024 Phase 1 Exploration Programme Diamond Drilling – Pacman Targets

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section shall apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacman targets, PM1 and PM2 have been sampled by diamond core drilling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM1, a total of 1,270.2m was drilled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – One drill hole was completed at a depth of 814.0m with sampling conducted from 487.68m to end of hole in the Proterozoic basement. – One drill hole was abandoned at a depth of 456.2m in the Phanerozoic cover with no sampling conducted. • PM2, one drill hole completed at a depth of 849.7m, with sampling conducted from 466.14m to end of hole in the Proterozoic basement. • All assay results have been received. • Sampling was carried out under Antipa Minerals (Antipa) protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Additional DEMIRS sampling protocols were also followed. • All drill core was geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged and photographed prior to cutting. • Recovered Phanerozoic cover material was not sampled. • Half core samples were taken for all diamond core holes using an automatic core saw. • Half core was sampled, nominally as one metre samples with adjustments for geological boundaries, with sample lengths ranging between 0.3m to 1.2m. • Half diamond drill core samples are submitted to the lab for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half diamond drill core samples are submitted to Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) as per conditions of the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) Co-Funded Drilling grants. • All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mud rotary or rough coring with PQ or HQ diameter through Phanerozoic cover was utilised. • Once in Proterozoic basement, HQ diamond core was drilled to a designated depth, then NQ diamond core to the end of hole.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core recovery is recorded as a percentage. • Overall core recoveries averaged over 99.5% in Proterozoic Basement and there was no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems except for occasional very localised/limited regions. • The drilling contractor used appropriate measures to maximise diamond core sample recovery. • There is no relationship between sample recovery and/or mineralisation grade as the diamond core recovery was consistently high.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological logging of all diamond core sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • Logging of all recovered diamond core was completed for both drill holes. • All recovered diamond core sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Magnetic Susceptibility meter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core was sampled as half core on a nominal 1.0m sample interval within unmineralised zones and on 0.3 to 1.2m intervals within the mineralised zones. • Half diamond drill core samples are submitted to GSWA as per conditions of EIS Co-Funded Drilling grants. <p>Sample Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each sample was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Sample preparation was carried out at ALS using industry standard crush and/or pulverizing techniques. Preparation includes over drying and pulverizing of the entire sample using Essa LM5 grinding mill to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation across the Minyari Dome Project.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysis. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub-sample for laboratory analysis. • Each sub-sample is digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids ("four acid digest"). This digest is considered to approach a total dissolution for most minerals. Analytical analysis is performed using a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS. (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr). • A lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy was undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.01ppm.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted at a ratio of 1/25 and blanks at a ratio of 1/50. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. If necessary, anomalous results are redigested to confirm results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master SQL database. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any laboratory assay data collected.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. Drill hole collar locations have been surveyed using a differential GPS with a stated accuracy of +/- 0.5m. The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA2020 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. Surveys were completed upon hole completion using a Reflex Gyro downhole survey instrument. Surveys were checked by the supervising Geologist for consistency. If required, readings were re-surveyed or smoothed in the database if unreliable azimuth readings were apparent. Survey details included drill hole dip ($\pm 0.25^\circ$ accuracy) and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		drill hole azimuth ($\pm 0.35^\circ$ accuracy), Total Magnetic field and temperature.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No previous drilling has been conducted at PM1 or PM2.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No previous drilling has been conducted at PM1 or PM2 with analysis ongoing to determine optimal drill direction at both targets.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain of sample custody is managed by Antipa to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. • Samples were initially stored on site at Antipa's Minyari field facility and then delivered by Antipa or their representatives to Port Hedland and subsequently by Toll Ipec Transport from Port Hedland to the assay laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. • Consultants Snowden, during completion of the 2013 Calibre Mineral Resource estimate, undertook a desktop review of the Company's sampling techniques and data management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT- 2024 Phase 1 Exploration Programme

Pacman Diamond Core Drilling

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antipa Minerals Ltd has the interests described below covering a total area of 571.6km², collectively known as the Minyari Dome Project, for the following Western Australia Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) granted Exploration Licences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E45/3918 = 100% of 29 graticular blocks covering a southern region of the licence being 92.8km²; • E45/3919 = 100% of 15 graticular blocks covering the northernmost region of the licence being 48.0km²; • E45/4618 = 100% of licence being 3.2km²; • E45/4812 = 100% of licence being 28.8km²; • E45/5079 = 100% of licence being 51.2km²; • E45/5147 = 100% of licence being 185.0km²; • E45/5148 = 100% of licence being 153.0km²; • E45/5655 = 100% of licence being 3.2km²; • E45/5670 = 100% of licence being 3.2km²; and • E45/5671 = 100% of licence being 3.2km². • Antipa Minerals Ltd’s interests in the Exploration Licences detailed above are not subject to any third party Farm-in or Joint Venture agreements. • A 1.0% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3918 and E45/3919. • A 1.5% NSR is payable to Newcrest Mining Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont, on the sale of all metals on Exploration Licences E45/4812, E45/5079, E45/5147, and E45/5148. • A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3918 and E45/3919.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored and reported herein. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited exploration has been completed on E45/5148 which has been held historically as part of larger tenement holdings for gold and base metal exploration in the Paterson Province by various companies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newmont Australia; • BHP Minerals; and • Croesus Mining – Gindalbie Gold Joint Venture.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. • The Paterson Province is a low grade metamorphic terrane with local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a moderate to high-temperature local environment. • The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be intrusion related. Typical mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DEMIRS publicly available reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DEMIRS' online WAMEX system. The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intersections consisting of more than one sample were aggregated using downhole length weighting of consecutive drill hole sample laboratory assay results. No top-cuts to gold, copper, silver, or cobalt have been applied. For diamond core, a nominal 0.10 g/t gold, 300ppm copper, 0.50 g/t silver lower cut-off grades have been applied during data aggregation of drill results. Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. Metal equivalence has not been used in the reporting of these drill intersections.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this stage the reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and the true width, which will be dependent on the local mineralisation geometry/setting, is not known.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts have been publicly reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au .
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional potential exploration activities are outlined in the body of this report. All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts have been publicly or previously reported by Antipa or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.